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Barometer 29.95.

April 24, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 a.m. 77
Humidity 87 83

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April 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 99 85

7925 日四十月三

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1918.

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FOR ANNUITY

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH LINE SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

Reports From Sir Douglas Haig.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took sixty prisoners as the result of a successful operation yesterday night, north of Albert, and are improving our position. We also took a number of prisoners in the Robecq and Wytschaete areas in local fighting, which resulted to our advantage. We raided the trenches and reached the support lines in the neighbourhood of Fampaux. Hostile artillery was active west of Albert on the bulk of the front south of Nispe Forest to the east of Ypres. Our artillery engaged concentrations at the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the neighbourhood of St. Pierre.

Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on the work of the aviators, says:—there was better weather yesterday and greater activity, with incessant bombing on the whole front. We dropped over twenty three tons on Thionville railway station, Marcin, Armentieres, Chaulnes and other targets. Low fliers fired thousands of rounds. Enemy machines were present in great numbers but were not aggressive. We brought down thirteen and drove down six out of control. Five of ours are missing and a pilot. One of the enemy machines brought down was that of Baron Reithofen. Our night fliers dropped nine and a half tons on Peronne, Armentieres and Bapaume; also at the railway junction at Chaulnes. All of them returned.

British Line Advanced Slightly.

Sir Douglas Haig in another report, states:—We repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Hamel and south of the La Bassée Canal, opposite Cambrai. The enemy captured an advanced post north-west of Fribourg, which had already changed hands several times. We advanced our line slightly at Robecq, taking 68 prisoners. Our artillery engaged hostile infantry assembling in this neighbourhood.

A German Report.

A wireless German official message says:—Enemy attempts to cross the La Bassée Canal north-west of Bethune, failed. We captured 88 machine guns and 22 mine throwers to the north of Albert. During the first two days of the enemy's offensive to the south of Arras the 21st Division maintained the positions at Epehy against all assaults and only withdrew under orders when the enemy's progress on the south necessitated a withdrawal. Before withdrawing it inflicted great loss on the enemy and German official reports acknowledge the bitterness of the fighting. The 25th Division was in close support when the attack opened and was immediately sent into the battle in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and had not been dislodged from any position, although constantly attacked.

The French Front.

A French communique says:—There is nothing, except a somewhat lively artillery action in the Montdidier Noyon sector. Between April 20 and 22, five enemy aeroplanes and 2 captive balloons have been brought down. Sixteen were killed in their own lines badly damaged. Our machines dropped 49,000 kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, camps and aerodromes at St. Quentin and elsewhere. We caused fires at the railway stations of Chaulnes and Asfeld and blew up an ammunition dump east of Gisors.

GERMANY AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Their Immediate Return "Impossible."

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Germany's determination to retain the labour of Russian prisoners of war as long as possible is reflected in an official statement to the German Press that the immediate return of Russian prisoners is impossible. The return can only proceed very slowly and must extend over a long period owing to the tax war makes on the communications. It finally refers "to the possibility of prisoners preferring to remain in Germany."

Russia's Suggestions.

A Russian wireless official message states that Russia has informed Germany to have orders issued to internment camps to prevent acts of violence amongst war prisoners differing politically and also to assure (foster) prisoners of the privileges they possess in their own country. Moreover, officials are instructed to renounce all agitation against the political constitution of Germany and her allies.

THE PRICE OF WHISKY.

London, April 22.

The Press Bureau announces that the Food Controller has fixed the maximum price of whisky, thirty per cent under proof, at 8s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. a bottle, according to the quality, with a proportionate reduction in the lower strengths.

THE MACEDONIA FRONT.

German Advance Posts Lost Heavily.

An Italian Macedonia official message says:—We inflicted a heavy loss on German advance posts. One was destroyed.

Great Activity in All Sectors.

A French Macedonia communique says:—There is great fighting activity in all sectors.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

To be Introduced Immediately.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Home Rule Bill would be introduced immediately, but he could not give the date.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The Largest in the History of the World.

London, April 22.
Mr. Bonar Law introduced the Budget in the House of Commons this afternoon.

A preliminary Parliamentary statement was issued showing how the revenue compared with the estimate of 1917-1918, namely:—Customs, £71,261,000, an increase of £511,000; Excise, £33,872,000, an increase of £3,822,000; Estate duties, etc., £31,674,000, an increase of £2,674,000; Stamps, £2,300,000, an increase of £306,000; Land Tax, £685,000, an increase of £15,000; Income Tax, £239,502,000, an increase of £20,214,000; Excess Profits Duty, £220,214,000, an increase of £15,509,669; Excess Profits Duty, £220,214,000, an increase of £15,509,669; Land Duties, £685,000, an increase of £15,000; Total receipts from taxes was £613,049,000, an increase of £23,295,000. The total receipts from all sources was £707,235,000, an increase over the estimate of £33,635,000. The total expenditure provided for in the 1917-1918 budget was £229,381,000 and the supplementary estimates amounted to £47,725,000. The estimated expenditure was £2,767,831,000.

In introducing the Budget, the largest in the history of the world, Mr. Bonar Law referred to America's financial assistance to the Allies. His anticipations in that respect had been filled, but the Allies had the British advances to the Allies last year amounted to £505,000,000, while the total American advances to ourselves and others were £350,000,000. He had been in communication with the American Secretary of the Treasury concerning these complicated transactions and had made suggestions, which, if adopted, would lighten considerably the British burden, while not increasing America's total obligations.

The votes for the army, navy, air services and munitions for 1918-1919 were merely a token. Other estimates of expenditure for 1918-1919 are:—Civil Service, £84,029,000, an increase of £2,365,000; Customs, Inland Revenue and Excise, £5,573,000, an increase of £324,000; Post Office, £28,141,000, an increase of £1,610,000; Consolidated Funds Services, £1,714,000, an increase of £19,000; estimated expenditure chargeable against capital, £710,000, a decrease of £243,000; Old Age Pensions, £12,085,000; Ministry of Labour and Insurance, etc., £9,619,000; and Education, £4,325,000.

Mr. Bonar Law, quoting figures of revenue and expenditure for the past year, stated that the deficit amounted to £1,989,860,000, which was covered by borrowing. Turning to the present year he said that the estimates of Vote of Credit for the year were £2,550,000,000, and the daily expenditure was £6,900,000. The proposed arrangement with America was £2,500,000,000. The Allies would be £300,000,000 and to the Dominions £50,000,000. He reminded the House how small the advances to the Dominions had been throughout the war, showing their great desire to conduct the war out of their own expenditure. The Chancellor intimated that the expenditure would be £2,972,190,000 and the revenue, including the additional taxation, £4,250,000,000 leaving £2,130,142,000 coverable by borrowing.

The additional taxation proposed would be in a full year equivalent to sixty per cent. of pre-war tax revenue. He had obtained a list of the assets of the nation, divisible into three categories: firstly, the balances with our agents, debts not loans, due by the Allies and the foodstuff bought, £375,000,000; secondly, land, securities, buildings and ships, £97,000,000; and thirdly, stores and materials of all kinds, £100,000,000; totalling £572,000,000.

Furthermore we could at the end of the war count upon the Excess Profits Tax producing an additional £500,000,000. The total war revenue raised to the end of last year was £1,044,000,000 and at the end of the current year it would be £1,684,000,000. The financial strength of the country after five years was greater than anybody could have imagined and constituted amazing testimony to the financial stability of the nation.

German war taxation, if the estimates were realised, amounted to £365,000,000 against our £1,044,000,000. Their taxation was insufficient to pay the interest on their debt. If we were in Germany's position he would certainly think that bankruptcy was not remote. Our duty was to levy as much taxation as was bearable without weakening the conduct of the war. The Excess Profits Tax would not be increased, because we could get no more therefrom and possibly less. It was proposed to make the postage of Home letters and bills less. It was proposed to make the postage of Home letters and bills less. It was proposed to make the postage of Home letters and bills less.

Regarding the double income tax within the Empire he proposed to adopt the principle of his predecessor. The extra shilling would not be charged when the double tax equalled six shillings. The allowance respecting children would be extended from £500 to £800. The super tax maximum would be 4/3, instead of 3/6, and the execution of the super tax would begin at incomes of £2,500 instead of £3,400, yielding £2,250,000.

The income tax will be 6/ but under £500 it is unchanged. The yield from tobacco this year would be £750,000. There would be a small additional duty on matches, yielding £800,000, and also an additional 1/18 on a cwt. of sugar yielding this year £12,400,000. The Chancellor announced a luxury tax following the French example. He asked the House to appoint a Select Committee to frame schedules, defining articles. The tax would be at the rate of 2d. in the shilling. He concluded by expressing the conviction that the House would examine the proposals with the full realisation of necessities and a desire to help the Government. He was perfectly certain that the country would bear the additional burden with the same spirit with which it bore sacrifices far greater than money.

The super tax will 4/3, beginning with incomes of £2,500.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S SILVER BILL.

London, April 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Government's Silver Bill has passed the Senate, which inserted an amendment providing for the melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars instead of the 250,000,000 originally provided.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PRICE OF RAW COTTON.

Effect of the New Bill.

London, April 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that a Bill fixing the price of raw cotton at twenty cents a pound during the war has been introduced in Congress. It empowers President Wilson to reduce or raise the price at his discretion.

Excitement in the Cotton Exchange.

London, April 19.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the Cotton Exchange has had another exciting day. Some Japanese support values broke from 125 to 165 points under heavy general selling and then rebounded from 66 to 80 points but again slumped 100 points on the introduction of the Bill fixing the price. After a rally of fifty points induced by heavy covering the market closed steady.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

One and a Half Million Men "Battled Up."

London, April 22.
All the onslaughts so far have failed to attain their object, owing to the impossibility of using the reserves, and have resulted in bottling up one and a half millions of men in the triangle Hazebrouk-Amiens-Noyon. These were originally supplied with a week's rations, and are practically starving in the devastated region, which is difficult to re-victual, as the ground is marshy, pitted with shell holes and constantly under fire. There is great concentration of shell fire at Mont Kemmel, which is already stripped of trees. This will probably be the scene of the next big attack. Details of the Belgian success of April 17 show the most brilliant and important results, for they played a part in forcing the attempt to cut off the expected British retreat from the Ypres salient. General Plumer congratulated the Belgian commander very warmly, saying the Second British Army was most grateful for their help.

SUNSHINE RATIOS AND RAIN CARDS.

A Controller to Distribute the Weather.

Much interesting speculation (says the Star's Extra Special Lobby Correspondent) centres upon the identity of the Weather Controller, whose appointment was foreshadowed by the Premier last night. Many names have been mentioned in connection with the post, but I learn that it has already been offered to and accepted by Sir John Simon, with Mr. G. E. Baines as Assistant Controller.

The matter arose out of a question by Sir L. O. Mooney, who asked whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the astonishing prevalence of fine sunny weather during the recent moonlit nights, and whether something could not be done about it. Why was it that during the dark period of each month we suffered southwesterly weather, gales, snowstorms, and all the varied comforts of our climate, while as soon as the moon came into action the sky cleared and the weather settled?

An Hon. Member: The Hidden Hand!

Replying to the question, the Prime Minister said that the question of weather control had been receiving the earnest attention of Ministers for some time and he was now in a position to make a definite announcement regarding it.

The figure, which he was sure the hon. member would have quoted if he had had a chance, would be beyond dispute that the weather was on the side of the enemy. No sooner did he, the Premier, pronounce about standing on the rosetted mountain top than down came the July rains. No sooner was rain needed to keep off the G. than it came. This was a stop. G. many not only wanted a place in the sun, but she was doing her best to collar the moon as well.

This must stop, and to that end the Government had decided to appoint a Weather Controller, with full powers to ration the whirlwind and direct the storm. This did not necessarily mean that England was faced with any shortage of weather. There was more than enough to go round. What it did mean was that the weather should be more evenly distributed.

Mr. Mildmay, criticising the scheme, pointed out that past experience in similar matters showed that the appointment of a controller was invariably followed by the disappearance of the article to be controlled.

Rabbits, for example. One of these fine mornings we should wake up and find that we had no weather of any sort in the country, and then where should we be?

In a brief outline of the scheme Mr. Lloyd George stated that many methods of weather control had been experimented with. Watering the garden over night was one which seldom failed to produce rain before morning, while leaving one's umbrella at home was almost as efficacious. But as everybody did not necessarily want rain, it had been decided to pool the country's resources and issue weather tickets.

By presenting the coupons at any post-office everyone would be able to secure their proper allotment of sunshine, clouds, the four winds, heat, cold, fog, and snow. There would be penalties for wasting or hoarding weather, and every person would be required to keep his own bit of climate in complete control.

Mr. P. Snowden: But what if the allotment holder? Suppose I am growing pansies, which need but little rain, and the man in the next plot turns on a thunderstorm to fatten his pees? Would an action lie?

An Hon. Member: Wait till the clouds roll by, Philip.

These things had not been forgotten, said the Premier. People would have to take steps to prevent their weather slopping over. Regarding the question of weather shortage, he could say with confidence that our stocks were more than sufficient. There was heaps of fog in the country (hear, hear)—barrels of good cloud, plenty of cyclones, anti-cyclones, and depressions. All they needed was a better system of distribution, and this would be ensured by the new order.

The Star understands that the proposed weather tickets will be non-transferable, and that once an application form has been filled in the ticket holder will have to put up with his selection. In the matter of sunshine, preference will be given to holiday makers, children, and farmers, while adequate steps have been taken to prevent the cornering of rain and snow coupons by un-reliable makers and other interested folk. No more than two anti-cyclones will be delivered at any one address during any month.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 22.
Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says that owing to proposed legislation in the United States possibly involving the stabilisation of the silver quotation there at a high figure, the market here developed in considerable firmness. The Shanghai exchange has somewhat improved, but the quotation still keeps below the silver parity.

"SELF-SUPPLIERS" ENCOURAGED.

A special committee was appointed by the Food Controller to work out a plan, in connection with the London and Home Counties rationing scheme, to regulate the consumption by householders of their own domestic produce or of animals caught or kept by them. Rationing the production of this plan it was provisionally arranged that poultry reared by members of a household and rabbits or hares caught by them might be consumed in addition to the ration.

The general position of the "self-suppliers," as the authorities term householders consuming domestic produce, is explained in a memorandum issued by the Ministry of Food. It is noted that the provisional arrangements give an advantage to producers with a view to stimulating production. The general rule is that no household may consume any rationed food in excess of the ration, however that food may be obtained, but to this two important exceptions are to be allowed:—

1. In the consumption in a household of certain domestic produce such produce may be taken within the ration at two-thirds of its actual weight.

2. The consumption in a household of rabbits, hares, and birds other than game birds caught or kept by members of the household may for the present be regarded as outside the ration altogether.

Domestic produce for the purpose of the "two-thirds" concession referred to above is defined as follows:—

(a) The meat of any tame animal kept by the household.

(b) The meat of any wild animal (including venison and game) caught or killed in the neighbourhood by any member of the household or any employee of the household.

(c) Butter produced from cows or goats kept by the household. Consumption of this produce in the household covers consumption by the members of the household (including guests) while living there, or while away for not more than four weeks altogether; and consumption by agricultural labourers and others employed by the head of the household in connection therewith, though not actually living in the household. It will be permissible for a member of a self-supplying household, going on a temporary visit elsewhere to have his supply still sent to him instead of getting a ration card in his new centre. It will also be permissible for a farmer to supply bacon or butter to his labourers, giving them the advantage of an increased allowance. On the other hand, it will not be permissible for a producer to use domestic supplies for any other establishment of his own, such as a town house, or to supply any other person or household, whether by way of sale or gift, except on the basis of the ration without extra allowance. (Continued on page 10.)

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3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841,

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Dealy's Loss.
Deep sympathy will be extended to Mr. T. K. Dealy, head master of Queen's College, and to his wife, who is in Australia, on the death of their son Thomas on 7th March last at Ayr, Scotland. It seems he was killed in an aeroplane accident. Only 21 years of age and a very promising young man, he held the rank of Lieutenant in the Australian Flying Corps.

Death of a Tokio Professor.
Dr. Kumagawa Muneo, Dean of the Medical College of Tokio Imperial University, who has been seriously ill for some time past owing to cancer of the liver, breathed his last on the afternoon of the 7th instant. He was in his 59th year. Dr. Kumagawa graduated at Tokio University in 1883, and after studying in Germany was appointed a professor in the University, with which he remained connected for over 20 years.

Spirits on the Telephone.
The Bishop of Obelnsford, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields recently warned his hearers not to be led away by the errors of spiritualism. How could they imagine, he said, that their loved ones were to be at the disposal of any medium who, as it were, tried to ring them up on the telephone? It seemed beneath the dignity of the future life to think that the soul of a man or woman who had gone to be with Christ should be simply at the call-up of anyone who wished to call them up.

Released From Rubeben.
The Hague, Feb. 22.—Recently 53 civilian prisoners of war of British and other nationalities arrived at Scheveningen. Among the prisoners were ten negroes. They were brought by Col. Stranier from Rubeben, where they had been interned. Among the prisoners also were some who had been captured from British ships by German submarines. The men are comfortably lodged in a Scheveningen hotel. Another train with civilian prisoners is expected to arrive in Holland in ten days' time.

Housing and Infant Welfare.
At an Infant Welfare meeting at 35 Grosvenor Square, recently, the Duchess of Somerset, who presided, referred to the excellent work of the Wyndham Day Nursery, where from 30 to 35 children could be accommodated, and where several mothers and many nurses had been trained and supplied to crèches, as well as to private households. There were, she said, 50,000 families in this country living in one room, and she hoped, now that women were taking an active interest in child welfare, that this number would soon be reduced.

Prince's Western Tour.
I thank you all very much. The visit has been of the greatest interest to me, and I hope of considerable instruction also. I have enjoyed it thoroughly, and I deeply appreciate the splendid reception accorded to me in South Wales. Such were the words, in the form of conversation, and not as a set speech, addressed by the Prince of Wales to a party of notables who saw him off from Cardiff Station on the conclusion of the official part of his tour, and on his way to the much more private visit to his Duchy properties in Devonshire and Cornwall.

Wealth for Free Churches.
Mr. A. O. Bowler, of Blackburn, has bequeathed £40,000 to Lancashire Congregational Union, and the bulk of the residue of his estate to the Congregational Union as sustentation funds for churches and ministers. He left a contingent bequest of £5,000 to the London Missionary Society. Among other wills are the following:—

Mr. Arthur P. Blake, Newlyn, Weybridge, director of Australasian companies, £84,465.
Mr. Richard Riley Hadfield, wool merchant, 41,154.
Miss Elizabeth Hall, Ribblesdale place, Preston, left bequests to various charities, 41,052.
Hon. Thos. Stifford Sydney, Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, 41,132.

NOTICES.

Victor
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

74422 Andante Tranquillo (de Beriot) Violin Powell
74184 Has. Seren. Thy Young Days shaded McCormack
74382 Lullaby Air Gluck
92166 Rigoletto-Cortigiani Ruffa-Chio
87274 God Be With You Gluck-Zimbalist
64530 In a Gondola-Improvisu Elman
64603 Little Boy Blue (Field Nevin) McCormack
64306 Musica Prohibita du Gogorza
5376-a Creation-In Native Worth Althous
-b By the Waters of Babylon Werrenrath
17772-a Forsetta-Tarantella Vesell's Italian R.
-b La Gricha-Fantasia Do

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DEPORTED FROM CHINA.

Sequel to a Pamphlet
Publication.

Before His Honour Judge Sir Havilland de Saumarez at H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 15th instant, a case was considered in which the British Minister in Peking had certified that the defendant had committed acts prejudicial to the public safety, defence, peace and security of H. M. Dominions.

Mr. A. G. Moscop, Crown Advocate, appeared for the Crown.
His Lordship:—I have a certificate by H. M. Minister that you are a British subject and that you have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, defence, peace and security of H. M. Dominions. He further certifies that it is expedient that you be deported from China to the United Kingdom. Have you anything to say?

The defendant:—The statement that I have to make is that I am the author of a pamphlet which I have never believed to be prejudicial to the defence, peace and security of H. M. Dominions. It was published in Tokyo, a pamphlet entitled "For Louis."

His Lordship:—The position in these cases is that this Court acts on the certificate of the Minister alone. I am not a judge as regards the advisability of deportation or as to the sufficiency of the reasons which guide the Minister. The Order in Council under which the certificate is signed leaves the matter entirely with the Minister. All I am concerned with is to see that the certificate is in order and that all the material facts, so far as I have anything to do with them, have been placed before the Minister. Therefore, if you have nothing to say beyond what you have said I shall make the order for deportation.
The defendant:—I have nothing further, my Lord.
His Lordship:—Then I shall make the order.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING
GREEN CLUB.
OPENING DAY.

THE above will be held on SATURDAY, 2nd April 1918, commencing at 3.30 p.m. when the members will be at home to their friends.

D. S. COOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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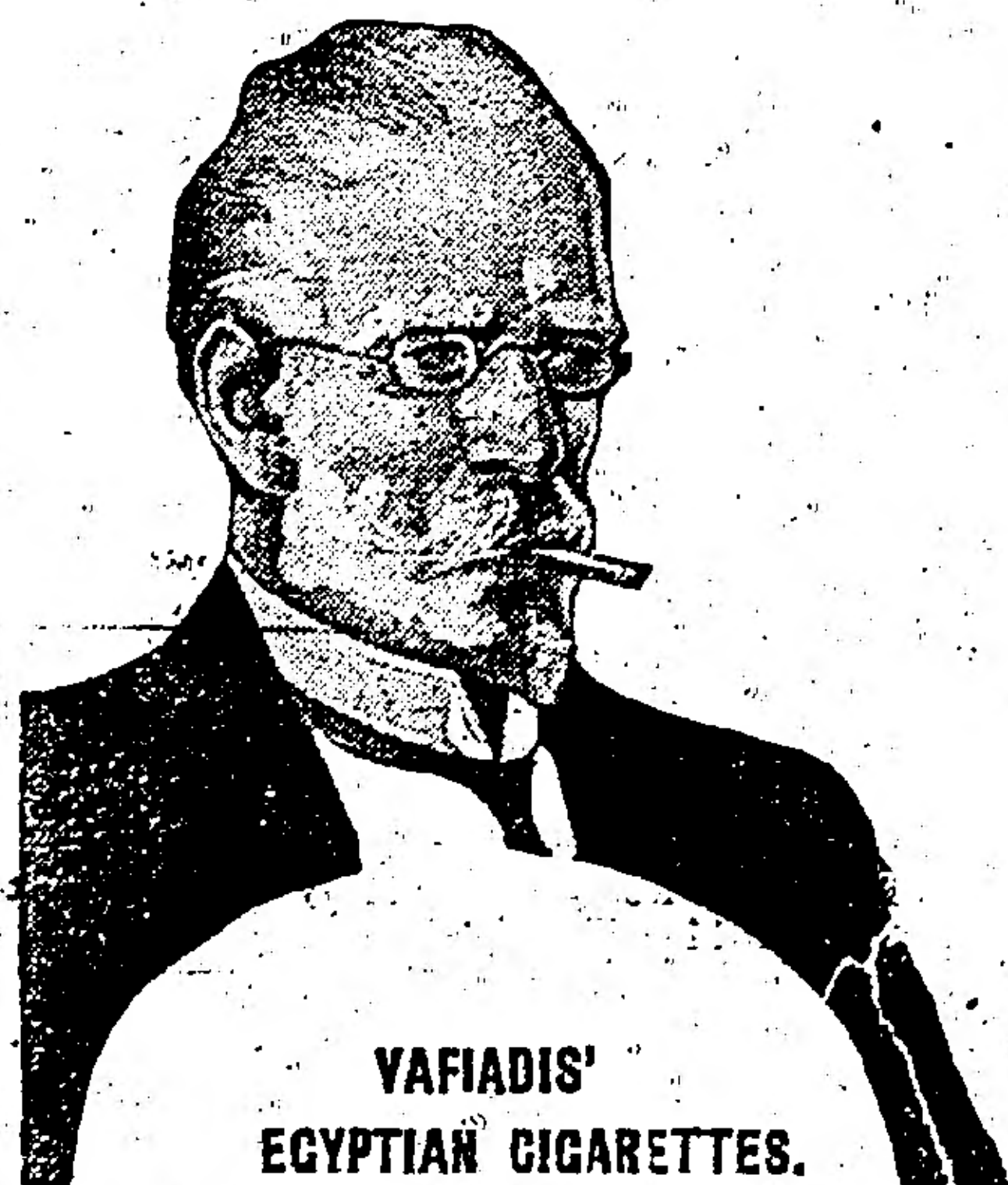
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
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Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
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G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
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NOTICES.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas-Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 99 for shares numbered 2877/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1918.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Undoubtedly one of the finest ideas that the war has served to propagate is that which is now commonly known as a League of Nations, and it is to be sincerely regretted that nothing of a really definite character has yet been done to put the idea into actual facts. When the great catastrophe of August, 1914, descended upon the European nations it was vividly realised for the first time by the great majority of people on what a slender basis the peace of the world had depended; how, in fact, war was the inevitable outcome of the system of international politics practised during the past century. Publicists and politicians had previously promulgated the idea of a league of nations, of states banded together for the preservation of peace, but it had been looked at not only with scorn as belonging to an impossible Utopia, but had also been subject to active opposition and criticism by the men on whom the duty of settling international questions had devolved. It can be rightly said that the war has changed all that, for practically every country engaged in the conflict—certainly all the Allies—have officially subscribed to the principles of peace laid down by President Wilson, the main of which is the establishment of such a league. The Prime Minister, in his great speech of January last, not only pledged the British nation to support such a league, but emphatically maintained that a peace without such condition would be a peace far from adequate to mark the conclusion of this unprecedented fury. But it is when one looks around for evidence of any preparation to bring consummation to the idea that there is unfortunately room for regret.

Mere talking about such a league will bring it no nearer. To leave all the organisation until after fighting has ceased will be fatal, for it is not going to be the work of a day to think out, organise and permit the application of so vast and radical a change in the world's international affairs. Public opinion might at the moment be in fullest sympathy with the root principle, but the peoples of all nations have to be educated up to the practical working of such an idea, with all the sacrifices that it will mean. For it is when the theory is being translated into practice that the greatest trial will come. One has only to think of all the varying aspirations of the nations of Europe to realise the difficult task it will be to satisfactorily secure the wholehearted entry of them, and it will only be by long conferences with resultant adjustments that the composite of the world will agree to be bound by the dictates of a composite assembly. The task is one needing a tremendous amount of thinking out and the earlier it is begun the greater will be its possibilities of accomplishment. And it so happens that there will never be a better opportunity for this spade work than the present.

The Allies associated with Great Britain, pledged to defeat the aggression of the Central Powers, form in themselves a wonderful nucleus to any league that may be evolved hereafter, and if a constitution could be framed by which the whole of them would agree to be bound, a long way would have been gone to an ultimate embracing league. Neutral states and countries could be invited to join with the Allies in the discussion of governing principles, the details of the league machinery and the means of making the league a real safeguard of peace. Questions of representation, voting power and many other such thorny problems might be thrashed out and the way definitely cleared for the setting up of this great international court of justice. Even if the Allies alone subscribed to some such governing tribunal, one would have cause for hope. It is some such governing tribunal that is needed and urgent action at that. The moral effect upon our enemies would not be slight, for they would find themselves outside of a ring too powerful of ever hoping to defeat. Mr. Lloyd George might rightly be said to have risen to the height of a great international statesman and if he, or President Wilson, would convene a council of the Allies and invite all the neutral nations to join in the deliberations too, it is possible that we should see the sure foundations laid of what all thoughtful people are hoping will be the outcome of the war. The time of settling up the actual conflict will not be the time for such a matter, for if nothing is done until then we shall find that the old narrow-minded diplomats are back at their game, playing with national destinies and creating arbitrary settlements out of all sympathy with those broader ideas of justice which the war has engendered. Action before that time seems the only way of averting a repetition of the present conflict.

St. George's Day Results.

As will be seen from the official figures, published in another part of this issue, the very handsome sum of \$58,000 was realised almost entirely by the efforts of the band of willing workers as the direct result of their activities yesterday. St. George's Society therefore has every reason to congratulate itself. The street collections brought in no less than \$14,000, which speaks volumes for the splendid work of the ladies in charge and their active assistants. It takes a good deal of "gentle persuasion" to charm away so large a sum in so short a period from the general public, and therefore it may safely be concluded that but for the very charming personality of the fair collectors it never could have been done. The Tombola, which we believe is quite a novelty in Hongkong, was also a pronounced success, as it certainly deserved to be, for apart from the good cause for which it had been started, the prizes offered—thanks to the kindness of a generous public—were extremely attractive and many of them very valuable. It must also be a source of much satisfaction to those who have done so well in getting up the theatrical performances, as from this alone the handsome sum of \$11,000 has been realised. The auction, too, after last night's performance of "The Witness for the Defence" also netted a few more thousand dollars from generous givers. It is therefore certain that when the grand total is known it will be found that the splendid work by the members of St. George's Society and of the many who kindly assisted, was met by an equally pleasing response from the public generally.

The Greatest Budget in History.

This year's Budget, which has just been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House, is rightly described as "the greatest Budget in history." It deals with figures that are positively stupendous and, big as several of its immediate predecessors have been, it completely eclipses them all. It is indeed an epoch-making financial statement. From the figures that have so far reached us it is clear that there is no need for alarm regarding the financial stability of the United Kingdom, and, despite the upheaval caused by the war, the economic condition of the country continues to be sound. The figures, in the preliminary Parliamentary Statement, reveal Mr. Bonar Law juggling with millions in a most astounding manner. The total receipts we learn amounted to \$707,235,000, showing an increase over the estimated revenue of \$58,635,000, and also showing at the same time a truly wonderfully healthy condition of the country's finances at such a time as the present. The total war revenue, we are informed, raised to the end of last year was no less than 1044 millions and at the end of the current year it would be 1688 millions. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer proudly says the figures point to the financial strength of the country after five years being greater than anybody could have imagined it could possibly be, and "constitutes an amazing testimony to the financial stability of the nation."

Land for Soldiers.

The scheme which is on foot, and which appears to have taken a definite shape, to provide small holdings for soldiers, will be hailed with satisfaction by everyone. Recent news to hand indicates that the Board of Agriculture has completed the purchase of a considerable amount of land in England, which it is proposed should be used for this purpose. This is a step in the right direction, and there is no one but will feel that the authorities who have the matter in hand are deserving of all the support that can be got in this laudable object. Sir Richard Wintley has given special attention to the matter, and the Board of Agriculture now hope that it will be able to get extended powers to acquire more colonies for our soldiers. The scheme is a splendid one, and will come as good news to most Britishers who have felt since the war started that something of the kind should be done for the men who are fighting for us.

DAY BY DAY.

A BANK FAILURE MAY NOT UPSET A DEPOSITOR, BUT HE IS LIABLE TO LOSE HIS BALANCE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the birthday anniversary of H. R. H. Princess Mary, their Majesties only daughter, born 1897.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 1 1/2.

The Kailan Mining Administration.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 6th April, amounted to 59,321 tons and the sales during the period, to 56,079 tons.

Fever Cases.

For the twenty-four hours ending April 23rd there were notified one case (Chinese) of enteric fever, which ended fatally, and seven cases of cerebro spinal fever, five of which were from the City of Victoria and two from other districts of the Colony. Eight deaths from this disease occurred during the same period.

An Armed Robbery.

It has been reported to the police, by a Chinese woman living at 288, Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, that whilst she was sitting in her house yesterday afternoon, two men, armed with a revolver and a knife, forced an entry. She was tied up and gagged, and two other inmates were forced into a back cubicle. The robbers stole articles of jewellery, valued at \$156.50, afterwards escaping.

Fought With Buckets.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese women were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at East Point yesterday. One of the women said that she was filling her bucket with water, when the second defendant pushed her away. Words followed and she was struck on the head with a bucket. The third woman denied having anything to do with the fight. His Worship discharged this woman and fined the others \$3 each.

Theft of Iron Bars.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing three iron bars valued at \$5 from the old Mercantile Bank building which is now undergoing repairs. A Police Reservist named F. Silas, who is in charge of the building, saw the man attempting to take the bars away yesterday. Inspector Brown stated that a lot of material had been stolen from the building. Defendant was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stop.

A COOLIE FUED.

Many Fights Reported.

There seems to be a very strong feud existing between a number of Sanitary Board coolies, street coolies and even lunkos, for the past few days have been marked by a number of assault cases in which the same groups of men have been concerned. In one case some Sanitary Board coolies were returning from Kowloon Town when they were set upon by a gang of street coolies, and there have been cases from Yau-mai and the Central districts.

No less than eleven men were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, some being street coolies and the others Sanitary Board men.

It was stated by Mr. E. V. Oarpmel, Head of the Sanitary Department, that he did not know the cause of the trouble, and would like to have all the cases heard together if possible.

Inspector Brown said that the cause of the fights was being investigated by Chief Detective Inspector Marison. Inspector MacDonald said that three of the men from his district, West Point, were also charged with having knives in their possession.

His Worship decided to hear all the cases on Friday afternoon, and fixed bail at \$50 for each man, with \$100 bail for those charged with possessing knives.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

FURTHER EVENTS.

"The Witness for the Defence."

There was not a vacant seat at the Theatre Royal last night when "The Witness for the Defence" was given by local amateurs, as part of St. George's Day celebrations. The audience was extremely enthusiastic and appreciative of the efforts of the actors and actresses, who acquitted themselves in a style which could not fail to make an instant appeal. Mrs. Logan, as Stella Ballantyne, the wife of Stephen Ballantyne (Mr. W. Sinclair) was the life and soul of the play, and she was called upon to play a very strong part which she did in a way which is worthy of the highest praise. She dealt with a part which was difficult in the extreme, but with her exquisite talent she handled it delicately and with great feeling. In this she was admirably supported by Mr. L. N. Leefe in the part of Henry Threke, a successful barrister, who in earlier days had sacrificed her for ambition and had now lived to regret it. Mr. Leefe had a part which required great tact and judgment, but he dealt with it in a masterly manner and he and Mrs. Logan played most difficult parts in a delightful way.

The scene opens in a tent at Rajpootana where Stephen Ballantyne has taken his wife, and the story which unfolds itself is sad in the extreme. Ballantyne has taken to drink and has lost his self-respect to such an extent that he not only makes his wife's life a misery, but adds to this misery by his brutality towards her. On this evening he is entertaining a tourist, Mr. Threke, who turns out to be the former lover of Mrs. Ballantyne. He is quickly aware that there is much domestic unhappiness in the life of the Ballantynes. He has to leave for Bombay and intended to take Mrs. Ballantyne away, but events followed so quickly after that this was rendered impossible. After Threke leaves the tent Ballantyne accuses his wife of making a scene before strangers and threatens her. At the time she is holding a rifle and under the stress of great fear and misery she shoots her husband. There is a trial at Bombay in which Mr. Threke is the chief witness for the defence and Mrs. Ballantyne is acquitted after which she returns home to Little Bedding where she is taken up by a Mr. Harold Hazelwood (Mr. M. S. Northcote) a dear old gentleman who is full of theories for the betterment of this and that. Richard Hazelwood (Mr. M. O. Quade) his son very soon falls in love with Stella, when the old gentleman begins to think of it really of some of his theories, but the young people are not to be outdone and are secretly married. Much perturbed at the course of events Mr. Hazelwood, Robert Pettifer (Mr. E. W. Bird), his brother-in-law and Mrs. Pettifer (Mrs. Thornton) conceive the idea of getting further facts about the trial of Stella which had taken place in India two years previously. With this idea in mind Henry Threke is brought to Little Bedding on the pretence that Mr. Hazelwood wishes for his opinion on some minutiae. The trap is successful. Mr. Threke when questioned by Mr. Pettifer relates all he said at the trial, but he is not satisfied that Stella should marry young Hazelwood until she has made a clean breast of the whole business, when he left the tent he saw her with the rifle in her hands. A meeting takes place between them as a result of which she resolves to tell the whole tale to her husband. This is one of the weakest parts in a very strong play and is far from satisfying to the audience who would have much preferred a more definite climax. When Stella chooses the opportunity she makes to confess now, which she did before several others, her husband says he had known for some time that she wished to tell him something and he knew what it was. This is how the play ends.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state—

Search Supervisors.

Supervisors are ordered to report in pairs to the Inspector on Duty punctually 15 minutes before the hour at which they are required to be on duty on the Wharves.

Visiting Officers must return their daily Duty Lists to this Office before 12 noon on the day following the day of duty and must include in any report the giving of permission to any men to report off duty early.

Summer Uniform.

Summer Uniform is to be worn on all duties, day and night.

Fiscal Issue of Equipment.

No further issues of Summer Uniform or of Boots will be made unless written application for same is in the hands of Equipment Officers on or before 12 noon on Saturday next, April 27th.

Equipment Parades.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to Orders of April 22nd and 23rd.

Sections 11 and 12 will attend on Thursday, May 2nd.

Promotions.

The following promotions are sanctioned by the C. S. P.:—Or. Sgt. 701 Butterfield to be Inspector, Search Supervisors Squad. P. O. 69 Lai Man Wei to be Sergeant. Sgt. 51 Tang Wei Nam to be Acting Crown Sgt. in charge of Baglars and Drummers. Buzler 192 Chan King Cheung to be Acting Sergeant.

By Order, T. F. Hoang.

A.S.P. & Adjutant.

April 24th, 1918.

and one would have wished that some better means of rounding it off had been found. Nevertheless, taken as a whole the piece is strong and presents many opportunities for fine acting, opportunities, it should be remarked, which were taken the fullest advantage of.

The Auction.

After the performance Mr. Holyoak announced the amounts realised from various sources yesterday. From the street collections \$14,000 was taken, and other donations amounted to \$5,000. The performance of "The Witness for the Defence" realised \$11,000. The Tombola about \$26,000, making a total in all of \$56,000. It was anticipated that, including the sale of War Bonds, fully \$20,000 sterling would be handed over to charity as a result of St. George's Day efforts.

The audience remained seated for the auction of the following items by Mr. H. P. White at the conclusion of the performance, but in spite of the humorous manner in which the Auctioneer did his business, the lateness of the hour prevented most of the audience waiting till the finish.

The following sales were effected:

Edition de Luxe of Louis Rememaker's War Cartoons (in colours) presented for the benefit of Marine War Charities, purchased by Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, \$1,650.

Auction of furniture and fittings:

- 1 Deep Basket Chair, Mr. Barton, \$100.
- 1 Small Yellow Silk Lamp Shade, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin \$50.
- 1 Large Yellow Silk Lamp Shade, H. E. the Governor \$150.
- 3 pairs Rose coloured Rep. Curtains and Curtain Bander, Mr. H. W. Looker \$200.
- 2 pair Casement Curtains and Valance, \$35.
- 1 Rose coloured Axminster seamless Carpet (15 x 12), Mr. N. M. Deer \$200.
- 4 Green and Gold circular tufted Cushions, Mr. O. Thorne \$100.
- 4 Plain Mauve Cushions, Mr. N. J. Stabb \$115.
- 1 Loose Window Seat Cushion and Cover, \$30.
- 10 Arm Chair, Mr. E. V. D. Parr \$120.

More Raffle Results.

The Black Satin Cushion, raffled by Mr. R. L. Bridger for St. George's Day Fund has been won by ticket No. 89.

A Correction.

The winning No. for the doll raffled by Madam Fernal was 316 not 861 as stated in last night's paper.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A prominent German Socialist paper prints the following story, which has an illuminating moral of its own. In certain Saxon villages it is the custom on the occasion of a marriage to festoon the door of the house where the marriage is taking place. On January 27 a house in a certain little town was thus decorated, and as a fir-tree stood in the garden near the door this was also hung with red-paper flowers. But this house stood in the constituency of Bismarck, which in a by-election two days before had rejected a Jingo candidate and elected a Socialist member for the Reichstag.

January 27 is also the Kaiser's birthday, and so the local soldiery, volunteers, and town council marched in solemn procession to a thanksgiving service in church. Imagine the horror of the procession, however, as it filed past this house in question to see the fir-tree garlanded with red! The Town Council paled, and said to one another, "The Reds have done that because the Socialist won the day before yesterday." And straightway a burly police sergeant was sent to demand the instant removal of those red flowers that constituted such a danger to the State. The wedding guests were not a little surprised when the thunderbolt landed in their midst, but they readily consented to remove the flowers, which had been hung there by some friends of the bride as a sign of their friendship. Thus was the Netherlands moved in Saxony in the fourth year of the war.

Why not eat whale flesh? Mr. Herbert G. Ponting, in a letter to the press, describes it as "delicious, not unlike fine, juicy beef." And the French regarded it as a staple dish for Lent at the period when fasting and abstinence were more strictly observed than they are now. A 16th century collection of Paris street cries gives one for the hawker of whale-flesh: "Lard a poix, lard a poix baine! De orier je suis hors de haleine. O'est viande de Carême. Elle est bonne a ceux qui l'aiment." (Sticky fat, sticky fat whale-flesh. With crying this I am out of breath. Those who like it think it good.)

The father of French surgery, Ambroise Pare, records that he was very fond of pickled whale-tongue although the other portions of the fish were not much to his fancy.

The standard of Scottish thrift and patriotism set by Edinburgh (says the Scottish correspondent of the N. O. Daily News) was worthily maintained in each district visited by the Tank, Dundee rounding off a remarkable record with a contribution of nearly 4½ millions. The tour of Julian the Tank round the five Scottish centres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee has resulted in an impressive total of nearly 29 millions. And other Scottish centres are crying out for a visit from the Tank. The Glasgow News thinks that the Tayside city has "done D" well.

An American critic has been analysing the latest volume of detective fiction, and has obtained the following results for 116 pages:—Detective hero sucks in his breath, seven times. Reformed crook sees heaven in a good woman's eyes, four times. Number of languages spoken by detective hero like a native, apparently 24; also a smattering of ancient Japanese and Tasmanian. Number of cabs ordered not to leave sight of cabs ahead, 11; average remuneration to cabbdrivers, \$10. Highest distance climbed by detective up precipitous wall, 45ft.; broadest jump made by hero in Apache d'op, 12ft. Number of people who not comprehensively, 15; number of toils, 135; number of whistles of accomplishment, 18; Value of property restored by reformed crook, \$150,000. Number of occasions on which reformed crook narrowly escapes being accepted by the good woman and so ruining the story, 12.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Tramway Company, Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

The ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., to-day at noon. The Hon. Mr. David Landale presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, the Hon. Mr. Lau Ohu Pak, Mr. Robert Ho Tung (Directors), Mr. W. E. Roberts, (Secretary and General Manager), and Father Robert, Messrs. P. O. Potts, B. H. B. Hancock, B. A. Raymond, B. W. Locker, H. Taylor, A. Ritchie, (Shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is past the time for which this meeting is called and as there is a quorum present I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I will take the report and accounts as read.

The result of the year's working shows a net profit, after providing for depreciation and debenture interest, of \$44,248.19 5, a larger sum than that shown in the previous year's accounts, although the actual dollar profit is somewhat less. An interim dividend of 9 per cent., was paid in September last, and your directors now recommend a final dividend for the year of 14 per cent., which together amount to \$18,687.10 0, leaving, with the amount brought forward from 1916, the sum of \$42,267.4 4 to be carried forward as a provision for possible contingencies. Traffic receipts during the year were satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that there is a decrease of \$38,880 compared to the previous year. In 1916, as you will remember, our summer traffic was abnormally heavy in consequence of the large influx of Chinese from Canton, but if comparison is made with accounts prior to 1916 it is found that there is an increase of \$124,787 over the previous best year. The loss on subsidiary coins in the year amounted to only \$327, and we are at present able to dispose of the coins without any loss at all. It is hoped that this state of affairs will now be permanent, and that the coinage of the Colony is on a sounder basis than it has hitherto been.

The Company has in the past had to bear a very heavy loss in changing the coin taken on the cars, amounting in some years to 10 per cent. of the traffic receipts. Expenses during the year increased by \$29,673, due chiefly to the advance in the cost of all materials. There was a large increase in the cost of coal during 1917, and I regret to say that we have to face a much larger increase in the present year, as the price of coal has advanced still further. We are now paying 300 per cent. more than we were in 1916. I must again refer to the heavy expenditure entailed in repairing the track, which last year amounted to \$39,162. As you are aware the Company has to maintain and keep in repair the road between the rails and for 18 inches on each side of the rails, and it is therefore most unfair that this part of the road should be used to such an extent by the coolie trucks, which cause excessive and irregular wear to the track. The rule of the road in all cities is that slow going vehicles shall keep as close as possible to the extreme edge of its own side of the road, and this rule actually appears in the Hongkong Traffic Regulations, but for some reason the Authorities will not enforce it. Repeated representations have been made by the Company to the Government on the subject, but the only attempt to remedy the state of affairs is the Regulation published in November, 1916, that no new truck will be licensed unless the wheel gauge differs from that of the tramway track. That, in itself, without Police action, will not induce the trucks to leave the track, and, anyway, I understand that up to last month only 23 new trucks conforming with the Regulation had been licensed out of a total of 1229. A

Census was recently taken of the number of trucks passing a certain point in Des Voeux Road between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and it was found that, in the 12 hours, 735 passed in one direction, and 747 in the other, a one minute service in each direction; in other words, 3 trucks to 1 tramcar. Out of this total of 1,482 trucks, all but 35 were on the tramway track. You can well imagine the enormous wear and tear caused when you realise that in a 10 minutes journey each of those trucks would pull on and off the track three times to allow a tramcar to pass. But apart from the interests of this Company I am sure you will agree that it is essential for public safety that the rule of the road should be enforced. Every motor car travelling through the city is compelled to break the rule in order to pass trucks which are making free with our track. On a recent journey by motor car from Causeway Bay to Kennedy Town it was necessary to pass trucks on the wrong side no less than 43 times, as of course they will not leave the tramway track for any vehicle other than a tramcar. It is surely time that this chaotic condition of street traffic in Hongkong was altered. Your Directors have continued the policy of purchasing and cancelling debentures as opportunity offered, and during the year 1917 debentures to the amount of \$18,700 were so purchased. I am sure you will agree that this is a sound policy which strengthens the financial position of the Company. Provision has been made for the depreciation of investments which amounted to \$2,990 5 0. This depreciation is due chiefly to the prevailing high rate of exchange, and will probably be recouped when exchange again drops to its former level. I now beg to propose "That the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917, be and the same are hereby adopted."

Mr. Shellim:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Shellim and are now before the meeting for discussion. No shareholder having any questions to ask I will put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. I now beg to propose "That the final Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1917 at the rate of Fourteen per centum per annum (making a total of 23 per cent for the year) recommended by the Directors be and is hereby sanctioned, and that the same be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the Exchange rate of Three Shillings per Hongkong dollar."

Mr. Shellim:—I beg to second that resolution.

The Chairman:—The resolution which you have just heard read has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Shellim. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the election of directors.

Mr. Ritchie:—I beg to propose that the Hon. Mr. David Landale be re-elected a director of the company.

Mr. Raymond:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of myself as director has been proposed by Mr. Ritchie and seconded by Mr. Raymond. Those in favour please hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of retiring directors.

Mr. Potts:—I beg to propose that the retiring directors, the Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak be re-elected directors.

Mr. Hancock:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The re-election of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak has been proposed by Mr. Potts and seconded by Mr. Hancock. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the retiring auditors.

Mr. Taylor:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews as auditors of the

LADY WARWICK'S HOME IN FLAMES.

Narrow Escape of Earl and Countess.

Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, the Essex seat of the Earl and Countess of Warwick, as everybody will regret to hear, was partly destroyed by fire, early yesterday morning, says the *Daily Chronicle* (1 February 23). Just before midnight Lady Warwick's maid was awakened by a noise, and jumping out of bed she saw that the bedroom next to the Countess's was in flames.

Lady Warwick hurriedly put on some clothing and escaped just in time, her bedroom being quickly demolished by the rapidly spreading fire. Her bedroom was in the old wing of Easton Lodge, all that remained of the Tudor mansion, which was destroyed by fire in 1847 during the residence there of her grandfather, the last Lord Maynard. It was this remnant of the old mansion which was the starting point of the fire yesterday, and it has now vanished.

The Earl of Warwick, who was sleeping in the modern and main building of the lodge had a very narrow escape owing to the flames and dense smoke which filled the whole building. He assisted in saving some of the Maynard family pictures and valuables. For some hours the flames roared along the west wing of the house, destroying bedroom after bedroom in its progress, and the park was lighted up with a glow visible for any miles. Lady Warwick, walked about among the firemen, carrying on her arm her pet parrot, which she saved from the burning building.

Several local fire brigades arrived, but they could do little to stop the fire. At four in the morning, however, the wind changed and blew the flames back to where the fire started, so the main building was saved. Among the ruins of the wing of rooms which were gutted were to be seen the remains of Lord Warwick's sporting trophies. The silver from the plate room was saved, and the deeds in the concrete muniment room by the hall escaped injury.

During the day the fire was quite extinguished. Only one-third of the mansion has been destroyed. Lord Warwick, who has been in poor health for some time, is suffering from shock.

The original Easton Lodge was built in the sixteenth century by Sir Henry Maynard, but that was nearly destroyed by the fire of 70 years ago. It was then rebuilt, and Lady Warwick, the heiress of Col. Maynard, and lady of the manor, has herself added to it, and also to the gardens which are very beautiful.

King Edward was, as Prince of Wales, a frequent visitor to Easton Lodge, and the house has seen some historic gatherings. Not the least interesting of these was a house party entertained by the Countess soon after she adopted Socialism as her political creed, consisting of some of the prominent labour leaders of the day.

General Ly Ka-pan.

A Chinese correspondent writes:—The leader of General Lung's army at Ko Chow, General Ly Ka-pan has not been made prisoner by the Cantonese troops. This strange story circulated through the native press is absolutely false and shows what credit one may put on Chinese sources of information.

Company, at a fee of \$1,000 to hold office until the next annual general meeting.

Mr. Locker:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews as auditors at a fee of \$1,000 to hold office until the next annual general meeting has been proposed by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Locker. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.

We supply Rennet Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

THE END OF A SUBMARINE.

[The following is a letter written during last summer by a young girl who lives in a remote sea-cast village in these islands. A publication is now permitted. We suppress the place-name and some other details involved.]

At 10.30 last night I heard a terrific explosion, and, wrapping a dressing-gown about me, rushed down to my father, who also had heard the report but made little of it. However, a second explosion left him as excited as I was—even more so, for I had recollected to put on my slippers, whereas he left the house barefoot. We both ran down to the beach, where already the entire population of the village had assembled. The lifeboat was requisitioned, but to our shame there was no one present who could start up the engine. Then father remembered car two old boats, and forthwith these were manned by some eager boys.

No ship was in sight, nor was there any further sound to guide the search-party.

For ten minutes we watched the boat moving to and fro; then, as a shout, a hail, and soon one of them returned in triumph; a man, almost completely exhausted, had been rescued.

They helped him to the nearest house—ours. Father led the way to the dining-room; but sit, porlie, nor speak he would not until coastguards and police had left the room. He was in a blue funk. Instant death he expected. We reassured him, however, and his terror gradually vanished, and he answered, or rather assented, to dad's questions. You are a German? A submarine officer? The captain? You were laying mines? When our doctor, a lady, arrived, she ordered him to bed. Liberal doses of brandy made him almost eloquent. He told us that he was captain of U—. Ten mines were to be laid between—and—

Nine of these had been successfully dealt with when U—struck one of them and all lights were extinguished by the explosion. The captain at once had the hatch opened; the water rushed in with such force that he was flung out, the U—being torn in two.

Prisoner was visibly anxious about the loss of his boots. These were found later, and it is rumoured his orders were stitched inside them. When his pockets were searched an Iron Cross was found. This he begged should be restored to him, and this was done. He admitted that when rescued he believed that he should have been shot at once. "We treat German prisoners better than you treat us," said father. "Don't believe all you hear about us. We cannot give them more or better food because we have not got it," was the reply.

Next morning they took him away. They raised the submarine. It was 17 dead hours. They buried them. Nine mines were found. One is still suspended from a crane on the pier.—*Manchester Guardian*.

A Return Call.

General Lu Yang-hsiang, accompanied by his Chief-of-Staff and Interpreter, paid a return call on M. Roppe, the new French Minister, last week.

WHY TAKE SALTS

or other disagreeable gripping purgatives, when Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-salt nature laxatives, do all that is necessary.



diets, constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, liverishness, clear the complexion and purify the breath.

Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG EGG CAT POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW 1918.

THE ABOVE SHOW will be held at the Race-Course on SATURDAY, next the 27th inst. Judging will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.

All exhibits must be on the Show Ground by 12 Noon.

Admission 11.—Ladies free Soldiers & Sailors in uniform free.

The Band of the Middlesex by kind permission of Col. Ward & Officers will be in attendance.

Magnificent Poultry entries. All the best specimens of the Dogs of the Colony.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—\$50 and \$100—PEARL EARRINGS; \$750, \$950 and \$3,000—PEARL THREAD—NECKLACE. Apply from 4 to 7 p.m. Lieutenant, of Russian Navy Snarski, ROOM 65, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 29th April 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 8 B Duddell Street (For account of the concerned)

1 4" B.H.P. Crude Oil Marine Engine (complete)

1 5" B.H.P. Crude Oil Marine Engine with spare shaft and propeller

and at No. 4 Duddell Street

1 Pulsometer Pump (complete)

46 0 lbs. Gear grease

50 0 lbs. Light gear grease

51 Brass Check Valves

18 4 9" Electric brackets

1995 Hoes

5" Single Phase Motors from 1/4 to 10 H.P.

2280 G. Ivanized Brackets

750 Pieces Steel T. ing 3/4"

137 lbs. Lead (pure wire)

6000 Wood Blocks 1" x 3/4"

25 Rolls Genesac Roofing

40 Kegs Red Lead

31 Black Paint

32 Mid Chrome Paint

4 Bales Seaming Twine

On view from Saturday the 27th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

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The close tucked fronts have a very smart appearance and being without starch make the most comfortable shirt for Dinner or Theatre wear. Stocked in all sizes by

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FOR THE TENNIS SEASON.

We have just received for the coming season a well assorted stock of



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A 5529 Charming ... Waltz
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RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case (12 qts. duty paid) 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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Empress of Russia July 4th	Empress of Japan Sept. 11th

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special are given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,500	FRI. 26th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Hirano Maru T. 16,000	THURS. 9th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT. 18th May at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Bomabay Maru T. 8,000	FRIDAY. 26th Apr.
	*Ceylon Maru T. 10,000	MONDAY. 19th Apr.
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	
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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 2,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru WED., 15th May, at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	27th April.
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TERO MARU	22,000	20th June.

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NIPPON MARU 11,000 Middle of May.
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamers	To Sail.
NEWCHWANG	Hwah Kuei	24th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	25th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	27th Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Telephone No. 36.
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain. Leaving.
Haiphong... J. W. Evans... FRI. 26th Apr. at noon.
Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... TUES. 30th Apr. at noon.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Lotsang	Wed. 24th Apr. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed. 24th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo/Tsingsang		Fri. 26th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Fri. 26th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues. 30th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 3rd May at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports when independent offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Canton-Singapore Line.—Sailings from March to October between Hongkong and Canton, calling at Swatow and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Sultan.

The old China Navigation bulk Sultan, which has done duty at Kinkiang for many years, was towed down by the Chungking on April 5, and will be sold for breaking up purposes or any other use to which the buyer chooses to put her.

Chefoo Shipping.

For the quarter which ended in September, 1917, the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Chefoo was 697 vessels of 581,846 tons, a decrease from the same period of the previous year of 69 vessels and 34,160 tons. The percentages of the various flags were 51.6 per cent. British; 30.3 per cent. Chinese; 17.2 per cent. Japanese; 0.6 per cent. Dutch and 0.3 per cent. Danish.

Fenchow's Shipping.

During the September quarter in 1917, the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Fenchow was 266 vessels of 169,410 tons, which, compared with the same period in 1916, shows a decrease of 12 vessels and 55,452 tons. The percentages of the various flags were: 41.9 per cent. Chinese; 32.2 per cent. British; 20.9 per cent. Japanese; 1.4 per cent. American and 0.6 per cent. Dutch.

Co-operating with the Shipping Controller.

As an interesting example of the spirit in which all interests in London are co-operating with the Shipping Controller to ensure that vessels on arrival are promptly released for further service the case of a steamer may be mentioned. This vessel arrived on February 2, with between 7,000 and 8,000 tons, and by February 7, the whole of this large cargo had been discharged, warehousing accommodation having been found for the greater part of the cargo in warehouses adjacent to the berth where the vessel discharged. During three days the rate of discharge exceeded 2,000 tons a day, this being a record.

Shipping Output Insufficient.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Shipping held on March 6, when Sir John R. Ellerman, steamship owner, stated that the output of shipping since the war was not sufficient to make good the losses by marine cases alone, Baron Incheape complained of what he termed the unpromising outlook. He said that not a sound had been heard since the Clyde since noon on March 2. It might be, he suggested, that no war was going on, and that no new ships or destroyers to hunt submarines were required. He thought more information about shipping losses might be given to the people to make them appreciate the gravity of the situation, and added: "Our tonnage is being sunk at a rate of which the people have no conception. There is a curious lack of realisation in many parts of the country as to the grave situation with which we are faced."

Manila Shipping Office.

The disorganisation of the shipping office which came into existence at the local custom House when the Washington authorities decreed the seizure of all German vessels interned in Philippine waters over a year ago, has been decreed, the period of its usefulness coming to an end, and, save the Manila Bulletin, this step has been decided in view of the turning over of the vessels formerly handled by this office as a result of the arrangement recently concluded by the Insular Government. It was stated at the Custom House yesterday that the turning over of the converted German boats chartered by Madrigal and company will be made during this month. The transfer of the division of vessels of the Customs Bureau to the new Bureau of Commerce and Industry has been followed by the transfer of unchartered vessels to that office, and, according to information obtained yesterday, two boats will thus be transferred—the Midway and the Nipon. These two vessels will also be turned over to the new bureau sometime during this month, when the usefulness of the shipping office will come to an end. Although no official information was given on this subject, it is understood that the office will then be abolished, some of the present office force going over to Madrigal and the others being taken over by Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

THE DEPORTATION ORDINANCE.

Its Legality Challenged.

Before a Full Court at the Supreme Court this morning, Sir William Elias, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting, a case was heard in which Li Hong Mi, a collector's clerk, who was ordered to be deported, brought action against the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The plaintiff's action against the Attorney General embodies a prayer for a declaration by the Court that the Legislative body has no power to pass a deportation ordinance.

With regard to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police the plaintiff claims that the treatment meted out to him by these officials is not authorised by the Ordinance.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

At the outset, Mr. Kemp intimated that he wished two alterations to be made in the statement of defence, one of which was that plaintiff pleaded that he was not supplied with the verbal or documentary evidence of the prosecution in the matter of his deportation. The original statement of defence was that he was not provided with this evidence because they were not obliged to supply him with it. He (Mr. Kemp) now wished the defence to be that plaintiff was not supplied with the evidence because it would be injurious to public interests.

Mr. Pollock pointed out to the Court that the letter asking for these amendments had only reached them yesterday and they had had less than 24 hours notice. It was sprung upon them. In the ordinary course of events the case should have been heard yesterday at 10.30 but the Crown said they wanted an adjournment, and therefore it looked as though the amendments were made after that date. As regards the first amendment they did not object. When they came to the other amendment it was a different matter. He had to inform their Lordships that as a matter of fact the plaintiff when he was the accused party under the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, went before the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and was asked certain questions, but he was not allowed to see the evidence of the prosecution, and repeated the questions by his solicitors on his behalf did not illicit from the S. O. A. or from the Government any statement that he would be allowed to see witnesses. Definite applications made before the S.O.A. and made to the Governor in Council were refused. The defendant was not allowed to know a single word of the evidence against him. It seemed amazing that he should say such a thing in this Court, but it was a fact. When defendant asked if he might be allowed to see any documentary evidence there was against him, this also was refused. Defendant was solemnly asked to make his statement but he was not allowed to see any documentary evidence of the prosecution. He had not the smallest inkling as to what were the allegations which were being made against him by the witnesses deposing the facts leading to his deportation, but he was asked to make his statement. The Government merely said "We do not let Li Hong Mi see the statements against him or the evidence against him, because by the construction of the Ordinance we (the Crown) intend that he is not entitled to see these statements." The case revolved as a point of law upon statutory construction. If it was intended to imply that the Crown was going to take up this novel position plaintiff had the very strongest grounds for objection. The earliest hint they had that the plea was going to be amended to the injury of public interests was on April 20th. His

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Last Evening's Play.

The greatest interest on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon centred in the Championship Singles match between S. Imajo and J. M. Soeters. The quality of play was never high, the Japanese relying on tremendous drives, which more often than not went widely outside. The power of his back hand strokes was simply amazing and when they came off there was general applause. Soeters played a more careful game but the other man proved very disconcerting. Imajo won by 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Other results were:—Handicap Singles "A": O. Winkler (recr. 15/3) beat Lt. H. E. Murray (recr. 5/6) 3-6, 6-1, 6-0; O. O. Stark (recr. 15/2) beat Capt. Milner Jones (recr. 2/6) 7-5, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "B": A. L. Boes (recr.) beat Captain Gray (recr.) 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Professional Pairs: H. A. Niebet and H. E. Phillips beat W. J. Morrison and J. R. Irvine 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed Handicap Doubles: A. Moore and Mrs. Hudson (own 3/8) beat F. E. Joseland and Mrs. Crawford (recr. 3/8) 6-3, 6-1.

There are quite a number of players scratching their engagements owing to various causes and the following "walk overs" have been given in addition to those we announced before:—

Handicap Singles "A": N. J. Austin W. O. from H. E. Muriel.

Handicap Singles "B": J. Ridgway W. O. from R. Postonji.

Professional Pairs: F. E. Joseland and C. O. Stark W. O. from F. C. Butcher and C. O. Hickling; J. Joekheer and C. Winkler W. O. from C. Boswick and T. E. Pearce.

Handicap Doubles: Capt. Gray and A. B. Roworth W. O. from F. C. Butcher and C. O. Hickling.

Mixed Handicap Doubles:—H. E. Murray and Mrs. Hammond W. O. from R. Hancock and Mrs. H. Hancock.

(Mr. Pollock's) point was that the proceedings were bad. Every person had the right to see what the evidence was against him. If the Crown had any amendments to make they should have made them long ago. It seemed to him to be almost immoral that such a plea should be put forward now. He thought it was shocking for the Crown to come in at the eleventh hour and say that evidence was not given to plaintiff because it would be prejudicial to public interests.

The Pleading Judge:—You are not alleging bad faith? Mr. Pollock:—I am alleging that these alterations in the statement of the defence could not have been in the mind of the Government before.

The Chief Justice:—I agree with you that these should have been raised before.

Mr. Pollock continuing said it was impossible to conceive that the Government should have taken up this position. He said that the thing was so preposterous that the second amendment should not be allowed. Their submission was that such an amendment set up an entirely new case, and more it was an amendment which was overriding the defence. It was putting an entirely fresh view on the whole thing at the eleventh hour. Any plea of public interest was a special plea and was a plea of fact and not of practice. It was a conclusion of fact that the Government had come to—that in this case a disclosure would be prejudicial to public interests. If this was a conclusion of fact the Government had come to, it had been come to long ago, and it was no use for them to say "This is an ingenious thing we have thought of. We are on a pedestal and say that in the interests of the public we cannot allow it." This was a plea with reference to the particular case of Mr. Li Hong Mi. He did not think their Lordships would allow a Chinese defendant to raise a new point like this so late on. They would tell him that he had had his chance and he could not bring forward another plea like this at the eleventh hour.

The argument was adjourned.

THE TESTING OF BELIEFS.

"Our theology has been cast in a scholastic mould. We are in need of, and are being gradually forced in to, a theology based on psychology. The transition, I fear, will not be without much pain, but nothing can prevent it."

—Archbishop Temple, ("Memoirs").

"Matthew Arnold, with Goethe like insight and Goethe-like innocence, has divided the English people into three classes, of barbarians, Philistines, and populace. The reign of the upper classes, the barbarians, is over. The reign of the Philistines, the middle classes, is rapidly passing away. The populace is with rapid strides advancing to take over the government, and already there is no statesman who dares to carry out any measure displeasing to it."

"Such a revolution must be a terrible ordeal for the English Church, for her hold is on the well-to-do classes, and in a few degrees on the peasantry in the country. The proletariat of the great cities is precisely the element which has least sympathy with her. She has looked on while the working people have drifted away from her. That she can ever recall them to her communion is doubtful. But what is quite certain is that her only chance of again attracting them lies in a complete change in her ways, her organisation, and her teaching."

"Hitherto Christianity has survived the most terrible storms which the world has known—the barbarous invasions of the Roman Empire and the Pagan Renaissance, the French Revolution, and all its results. That in some form it will survive the storm now threatening, everyone who believes in the working of the spirit of Christ in the world must believe. But what will be the aspect of the English Church a century hence no prophet save a very rash one would dare to predict. The future is God's; the present is ours. And it is incumbent on anyone who thinks he can see clearly any way in which the Church can be made stronger and more enlightened boldly to express his views and submit them to the Society."

"A bourgeois Church, the Anglican body is, on the whole, a success. But have these authoritative powers to guide the Church towards a great revival and a great expansion, so that it may once more become the Church of the English people? That is a question which the future must answer."

This outspoken statement is made by Dr. Percy Gardner in his new book, "Evolution in Christian Doctrine." Dr. Gardner is an Anglican, a member of the Churchmen's Union, and claims to be "a connecting link between the old Broad Church and the new Modernism, since he was a personal follower of Maurice and Kingsley, and has lived into the times of Tyrell and Loisy."

"This war," he says, "has shaken all things, and, like a great wind, has swept away a great deal of convention in religion. By bringing us all into contact with facts, some terrible and some full of hope, it has brought many to a new sense of truth and reality. And this sense of reality in things spiritual is at the bottom of the modernist movement."

No one can read Dr. Gardner's book without respect for his honesty of mind and the sincerity of his convictions, and for the lucidity with which he states his case. He is not an absolutely free man, but his face is towards the light, and his book will be a most helpful one to those who want to know what one un-intellectual man to-day makes for Christianity, and how evolutionary thought regards it. And yet, as he says "Since the very origin of Christianity it has been the chief business of the prophets and missionaries of the faith to persuade men that a mere conviction of the intellect is idle and worthless unless it gives birth to action."

Here is a useful statement in support of the recent Anglican civil war over the appointment of Bishop Benson of Hereford:—

"Broad Churchmen find it impossible to hold views implying infallibility in the visible Church; nor can they hold the belief in Apostolic succession, or consider that government by Bishops dates from the foundation. They recognise the historic fact that the Society as it existed after the death of the Saviour was in a wholly unformed condition, and that only by degrees did the episcopal system prevail. After Bishops had become usual, in the second century, they were for a time merely presiding presbyters; and the monarchical organisation of the Episcopal faith to be traced in the writings of Ignatius was a slow growth. No particular kind of organisation is of the essence of Christianity, and the lesser it is, the more nearly will it resemble the condition of the Churches in the time of St. Paul."

"To say this is, of course, not to condemn Episcopacy. To take such a view is a part of the catechetical view of religion which is fast becoming outworn. That the episcopal system spread rapidly and prevailed widely is a strong indication that it was suited to the conditions of the early Church. . . . Whether in our days an episcopal system is necessary to the efficiency of the Church is a matter which must be decided by history and experience."

"The end of the Christian evolution in doctrine," says Dr. Gardner, "must stand in some relation to the beginning. If Christianity is an evolution, it will be dominated first and last by the great ideas which Christianity either originated or at all events made living in the world."

"No reply is more often given to Broad Churchmen than they advocate movement and reform than the advice that if they are not satisfied with the English Church they can quit its communion. Nonconformists do not readily understand why there should be a difficulty in doing this, and Broad Churchmen cannot say, as a Romanist might say under the circumstances, that he cannot leave his communion because it is the one body which has Divine sanction, and salvation outside its pale is at least precarious. They have to fall back on reasons of expediency and wisdom. To most of them dissent, however painful, would be preferable to giving way to the dominance in the English Church of ideas and methods for which they have an extreme repugnance."

"Modernist Churchmen," says Dr. Gardner, "do not think that the Divine light shone on earth but once, and for a short time. They think that a Divine light lights every man who comes into the world, and that the energies and revelations which came into history with the Founder of Christianity have been since continued, though in very various degrees, in all branches of the Church of Christ. And though this light may be bestowed on individuals, it comes far more freely and generously to societies."

Dr. Gardner admits that his defence of his Church "from a personal and conservative point of view, a few years ago would have sounded many, and it may still satisfy those who dwell in quiet places, the person and the person's wife and mostly married people."

"But in the last three years there has been a terrible upheaval. The soul of the nation has been greatly stirred, and millions of men, dragged from a quiet and uneventful course, have seen all the foundations of their life shattered, all their beliefs exposed to new and terrible tests. They have been forced out of habit and convention; their roots are dragged out of the old soil and have, as yet, not found a fresh place where they may penetrate and grow."—*Public Opinion*.

The Inspector General of Customs.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, arrived last week in Shanghai from Peking with Lady Aglen, who is going for the summer to Canada. Sir Francis Aglen left Shanghai for the north on the revenue cruiser Chantreux.

GERMANY'S AMAZING WAR AIMS.

Nothing Less than the Domination of the World Demanded.

One of the best known German propagandist publishers the Politische Verlags Anstalt of Leipzig, has issued a very remarkable book by Dr. Alfred Lenz on "Clearness About War Aims." On a future occasion we shall have something to say on the military measures which, in the writer's opinion, are necessary for the security of Germany's future. For the present, we are most attracted by the economic securities he regards as absolutely necessary for the future.

First of all, there must be an indemnity as high as it is possible to be fixed. Germany's condition after this war will be such that she will be obliged to raise £600,000,000 annually, and this load she will be obliged to bear for generations. Dr. Lenz says that this "fearful fact" must be faced. An indemnity is necessary for Germany's future, for even with the most favourable and extensive annexations a burden like this could not be borne without the help of an indemnity.

It is also most essential that arrangements be made for securing Germany's needs of raw material, and for the immediate opening of all world markets to German trade including those in enemy countries. The entrance of the United States into the war and the hostility of many South American States and China have created a serious danger for the future. "If these countries after the war close their markets to Germany our entire sea trade will be destroyed and Germany will be devoted to ruin. This danger requires the most serious attention of our statesmen at the peace conference."

Dr. Lenz is not to be trifled with. If, he says, enemy negotiators remain intractable on this matter Germany is to remember that she has most important pledges in her hand, and not the least or most insignificant of these is to be given up without corresponding equivalents. Germany's enemies, for every pledge delivered to them, must systematically arrange to supply raw material, to open markets, and to grant most-favoured-nation treatment. "This is so important for us that it must be the first duty of our peace negotiators to arrange it. The holding of the pledges, and the maintenance of the submarine threat must be continued until all these economic demands are granted. If at the conclusion of peace we are not represented on every world market we shall be in time eliminated from the world's trade, and Germany will suffer impoverishment even though she has militarily conquered the world. If we do not force our enemies on this point we are unable to see how Germany can ever rise."

And corresponding advantages must also be conferred, at the Peace on Germany's allies, "for their strength is our strength." Austria-Hungary must have free access to the Adriatic. Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria must be permitted to arrange Balkan problems in such a manner as will remove for ever the influence of Russia, England and France. Turkey must not only receive back her territory in all its integrity, but must also receive a more favourable frontier against any future designs of Russia. Above all, Egypt and the control of the Suez Canal must be returned to her. In the opinion of Dr. Lenz the squaring of Turkey on these lines is perhaps more important for Germany, especially in the first period after the war, than any extension of German territory in Europe. For it is here, he carefully explains, that "we shall be able to tear open the net in which England has entangled and held fast the world. It is here that Germany will build the bridge which will connect the allied (Balkan) and the allied Turkey and Egypt with the interior of Africa and the great German Empire which is to be created there."

In the opinion of the author it will be necessary that Germany should proceed cautiously with her European annexations; but in Africa caution may be thrown to the winds. "Should the military

THE FAR EAST.

As Seen by a Recent Visitor. In a recent issue of the Sydney Sun there appeared an interview, the following excerpts of which may prove of interest to our readers.

"The amateur societies in the East are amazingly good. Perhaps because they have so much time to devote to study, and they have set a high standard, which entails a higher one for professional companies."

"The Chinese are most liberal. They are with us in this war; in fact, the whole of the East, so far as I could judge and see, is pro-ally. Hongkong's Our Day, the Red Cross effort, yielded \$18,000. A big proportion of that was contributed by Chinese residents, who raised it through a Chinese Opera season held for the purpose. This is the scale upon which the East plays and pays."

"I met—it was a great privilege and, incidentally, a happy accident—the 'unborn' king of China," Mr. Donald, formerly of Sydney, whose name is a household word throughout the Empire.

"In the whole of Hongkong to-day there is only one German, a woman, whose English husband is responsible for her good behaviour."

"The East is ideal in many ways. Living is luxurious, the life unique—it is the sojourn ideal for the complete idler, and social conditions are satisfying."

"It is the El Dorado of the worker, too. Heaven may be said to particularly protect the working girl over there. Except for the entailed daily bother of a few hours of tapping a typewriter, her life is one long round of good times and excellent pay, so good that with all the high cost of living there, she is still able, if she is of the mind to, to save a considerable portion of her salary."

situation at the Peace permit it we must not only get back our old colonies, but we must also demand the annexation of all the Belgian and Portuguese possessions in Africa. And not only this we must insist on taking over the British and French colonies of Central Africa and British East Africa. In this way we acquire our connected and continuous African Empire, and from our new positions we can seize ruthlessly everything around us, and be the first to weaken our enemies."

This must be done, insists Dr. Lenz. The French, British, Portuguese and Belgians have raised approximately 700,000 coloured troops in their colonies to fight against Germany. It is the duty of Germany to seize the territories in which this has been done, and thus prevent its repetition.

For Dr. Lenz there is infinite attraction in this African Empire. At first Turkey will act as a "bridge," but should the bridge collapse the New African Empire will be already organised in such fashion as will enable it to defend itself.

Finally, the author deals with the "Freedom of the Seas." Germany's shipping must be free in all parts of the world. The unlimited use of the submarines must compel England, sooner or later, to yield and beg for peace. "And then comes Germany's opportunity to free the world from British lordship, and to force those guarantees which secure Germany's future." "When England asks for peace we are not at all at once to loosen the blockade against her. No, we must then demand the return of Egypt and of the Suez Canal, the Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, and Mesopotamia. When we secure this we may again permit England to obtain food, but only as a loan, and she will only be permitted to obtain when she agrees to the following:—

"The return of Gibraltar to Spain, the evacuation of Galatz, the independence of Ireland, the annexation of our African Empire, the renunciation of Malta and all her other 'see bases,' and the payment of an indemnity. We must also consider whether or not it will be necessary to take over a portion of the British Fleet. The same will then be free. For this we shall be rewarded by the respect and affection of the entire world, rejoicing that it has been freed at last from British fetters."—*Daily Chronicle*.

LE PAUVRE GARÇON.

"It is good to have all that space cleared up again."

Mme. Desjardins set down the basket of big red plums she had been gathering, shook off her sabots on the lower step, and invited the Englishwoman into her wooden hut.

Masses of debris had been lifted from before the door of the hut, and the wide old square of concrete flooring in front of what had once been a store, revealed itself intact, save for a few stray cracks. "Did you do it yourself?" the Relief Worker asked.

Madame shook her head.

"And he did it last month, when he was on leave from the trenches; he moved tons of stuff, and wheeled it away to the back there. He worked at it all the time, in pauvre garçons. He would do it, though I wanted him to stay quiet. They have luck, ma foi, those men whose homes are away in the Mid. They can enjoy their leave and have time to sleep. They are lucky in other ways you might not think of at first. They can get parcels of food sent to them by their families. But what have we to give? If we had anything to send we're nothing to do it up in. We're only the stuff we grow in our gardens, and one can't as a rule send that. But last week I had some sugar from the refinery yonder, and I made some fruit into jam. It's there in the big pot now."

Madame waited a minute, ostensibly for breath, and it occurred to the Relief Worker that something—she did not know what—was required of her.

"You English, do you ever have things in tins? Do you think you could find a little one. Mademoiselle, and save it for me some day when it is finished with?"

Mademoiselle pondered. "We're nothing but mustard tins, and not many of those, but I think I could find you one if you wait a bit."

Madame's face lit up. "It would hold the jam, you see—just a morsel, a morsel from us. He'll like to have it. He'll see that we're getting on quite like before the war. He knows we can't send him much, and he would be pleased. You see he worked so hard when he was here. I'll give you a big bouquet before you go."

"But I've got a big one now," Mademoiselle demurred.

"Ah! c'est infernal! I'll give you a bigger one. There are plums here, great red ones; you will take them too!"

"My basket is crammed with fruit," Mademoiselle protested. "Well, then, your pockets."

"My pockets are full of papers. You cannot put them there."

"Well, next time when you bring the tin I'll have them ready for you; a basketful; and bring a big pot along with you. I'll fill it with jam."

Five days later a polished mustard tin, wrapped up in a bit of English paper and string, sped north on its brief journey to the trenches. On the sixth day it met its fate.

"You have heard from André?" Mademoiselle inquired, as she passed the congested space before the hut.

"Ah! le pauvre garçon! le pauvre garçon!" wailed Mme. Desjardins. "Have I not just this morning received a letter? Oh, yes, it reached him safely, the little tin; he was so glad. He put it in his pocket—he would not leave it about; he promised himself a dainty morsel that evening. But just as he was going to open the tin there came a great piece of shrapnel and blew it flat against his side and split the jam all over him. He had not even tasted it, Mademoiselle. Le pauvre garçon! he never has any luck." Margaret B. Crook in *Daily Chronicle*.

For Canada.

Among the passengers who left Shanghai for America, via Japan, last week were: Lady Aglen and family, Mrs. Wellington-Ku (wife of the Chinese Minister to Washington), Messrs. Shiu Yiding (Chinese Minister to Brazil), W. S. Davidson, G. M. Whistler, P. Nasir, B. J. Dingle, Fan Liyun (Chinese Minister of Education in China), E. McNeil and A. E. Reynell.

